

Will find the WEEKLY GAZETTE full of valuable information.

Wish to Place Themselves on Record Before the World as Successful Revolutionists—General Otis Has Taken to the Complicated Problems with Great Energy and Decision.

London, Sept. 12.—The Manila correspondent of the Times, telegraphing September 9, says: The insurgent conquest of the island of Luzon is rapidly approaching completion. Recent authentic reports announce the capture of the American capital, Manila, and at present the rebels control every foot of the island, except Manila, Cavite and a small portion of the province of Albay.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11.—The American steamship, the *Albatross*, fully equipped to transport the Spanish prisoners to Spain, arrived in the lower harbor this afternoon. The big liner, brought from New York, Admiral Cervera, with his full staff of officers and other prisoners, arrived at Seaver's Island, when they caught sight of the city of Rome, and for joy and delight there is great excitement on board the steamer and each of the 1,658 men will have a bunk for himself throughout the voyage of about eight days.

It is believed that the capture of the insurgents is the end of the campaign after an armistice was declared has caused much less suffering and destruction of property, and has annihilated their every claim to be considered as an enemy. The allies of the Americans, their motive has been two-fold, first, an implacable hatred of the Spanish with an intense race to the finish, and secondly, their wish to place themselves on record for the sake of the world, and to force the government and all civilized nations to the Luzon provinces, and as many adjacent islands as they may have time to occupy before the Philippines are settled by the Paris commission.

Put Themselves in the Wrong. They are now free to withdraw their troops, to make an expedition against Manila and to capture Manila. By committing the common law of the world to the Philippine, they put themselves in the wrong. The capture of Manila and Cavite, and the capture of the Spanish capital, Manila, and at present the rebels control every foot of the island, except Manila, Cavite and a small portion of the province of Albay.

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# THE RELATIONS OF ALLIES

Combinations of forces for conquest. Not only has the ally been instrumental in main-  
taining peace within the borders of the  
territory of many nations, but he has  
also been the cause of much dissension  
which in many cases has caused war  
and bloodshed.

As nations grow in wisdom and  
strength and the changes of government  
increased the means of carrying on suc-  
cessful and more deadly warfare allies  
have become of greater importance un-  
til now the peace of Europe is depend-  
ent on a concert composed of several  
of the great powers of that continent, who  
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Not a fitting maxim where allies are  
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of Europe have had to contend with  
during the past century the ally has  
played an important part until he is  
now looked upon as indispensable both  
for carrying on a successful campaign  
and bringing about peace.

With the United States it has been  
different. This country in the few wars  
in which it has been involved and  
among which can be numbered two of  
the greatest that have taken place dur-  
ing the past two centuries has fought  
its way unaided to victory, with the ex-  
ception of the Revolutionary war, in  
which it was aided by some few French  
people and some of the more friendly  
Indians. The latter can scarcely be look-  
ed upon, however as allies of much im-  
portance, and their forces were about  
equally divided between the English and  
colonials, who also practically had al-  
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"friendly powers" this country has  
done well to decline their offers.

During the civil war, when matters  
looked rather gloomy for the north and  
it was feared that the south, an ally ap-  
parently, had changed the plans of some  
of the European powers and gave the  
renewed strength, Russia was the coun-  
try that stepped in and would allow no

foreign interference between the north  
and south. Russia was not asked to  
come to the assistance of the north, and  
it is one of the few cases of the kind on  
record. These are the only times when  
the United States had even a technical  
ally worthy the name. Now there is  
not a nation in the civilized world that  
would not be glad of the opportunity to  
join forces with this country.

During the early days of the country,  
from the time the first explorer landed  
on our soil until we were free from  
foreign rule, the Indians have played  
an important part as allies of the pow-  
ers who waged war against each other  
to gain possession of the continent.  
During the campaigns of the French and  
Indian war the natives, favored  
their forces between the French and  
English, with a large proportion of  
with the French. Through their fighting  
many victors were won, but it is not  
benefit to them. The Indians who  
helped their forces with those of the white

wanted. This, however, was not alone  
the case with the early settlers of our  
own country, for within recent years  
and among the most highly civilized  
nations the same thing has occurred.

When one nation is getting ready to  
go to war with another, the first thing  
she does after fitting out an army and  
getting the navy on a war footing is to  
look for an ally whose strength in fight-  
ing forces will command the respect of  
the nation about to be attacked of some  
valuable possession. When all is in  
readiness, the fatal blow is struck and  
the conquerors march home with the  
ill gotten gains. After this has been ac-  
complished the ally is dealt with in de-  
spite of the motto: "If she is with them  
her former friend, she gets nothing and  
is actually forced into a war to prove  
she is not entitled to any of the gains  
of victory.

There are many cases in history where  
years have been spent in a war be-  
tween two nations which but for short

Denmark. Holsstein held the harbor of  
Kiel, a strong naval station which Bis-  
mark wanted. Early in 1864 Austria  
allied her forces with those of Germany,  
and the combined army marched  
through the duchies, which were  
promptly surrendered. In the treaty  
signed at Vienna Oct. 30, 1864, these two  
provinces, with the duchy of Lauen-  
burg, were handed over to the control  
of Germany and Austria. It took just  
about two years to bring the two na-  
tions to the point of the bayonet over  
the control of the eight provinces. The  
armies of Austria and Russia clashed,  
and Austria lost. At the treaty of peace  
signed between the contending nations  
after the struggle was brought to an  
end Austria was not only stripped of  
her share of the new found possessions,  
but was obliged to pay a cash indemnity  
of 40,000,000 florins for the friendly part  
she had played with Germany in re-  
solving another nation on her possession.

There are many cases where nations  
have come to their aid and with their  
forces for the purpose of settling dis-  
putes with an ultimate third power.  
The Chinese would not consent to any  
extent any of the countries which al-  
lied themselves with the Turks against  
Russia, who was determined to remove  
her territory and gain an entrance into  
the Mediterranean Sea. The nations  
that fought with the Turks were France,  
England, and the United States. The  
United States gave the common enemy  
and many battles showed the mate-  
rial difference between the forces. The  
United States and England were made of  
the treaty of peace was signed. Russia  
lost little or nothing, and the allies, who  
had paid so much in lives and money,  
were left with nothing. The only gain  
of the United States was the warship  
from entering the Mediterranean. She  
was allowed by the treaty to maintain  
her fleet in the Black sea, and even to  
send some of the fleet's fighting  
ships to the Mediterranean.

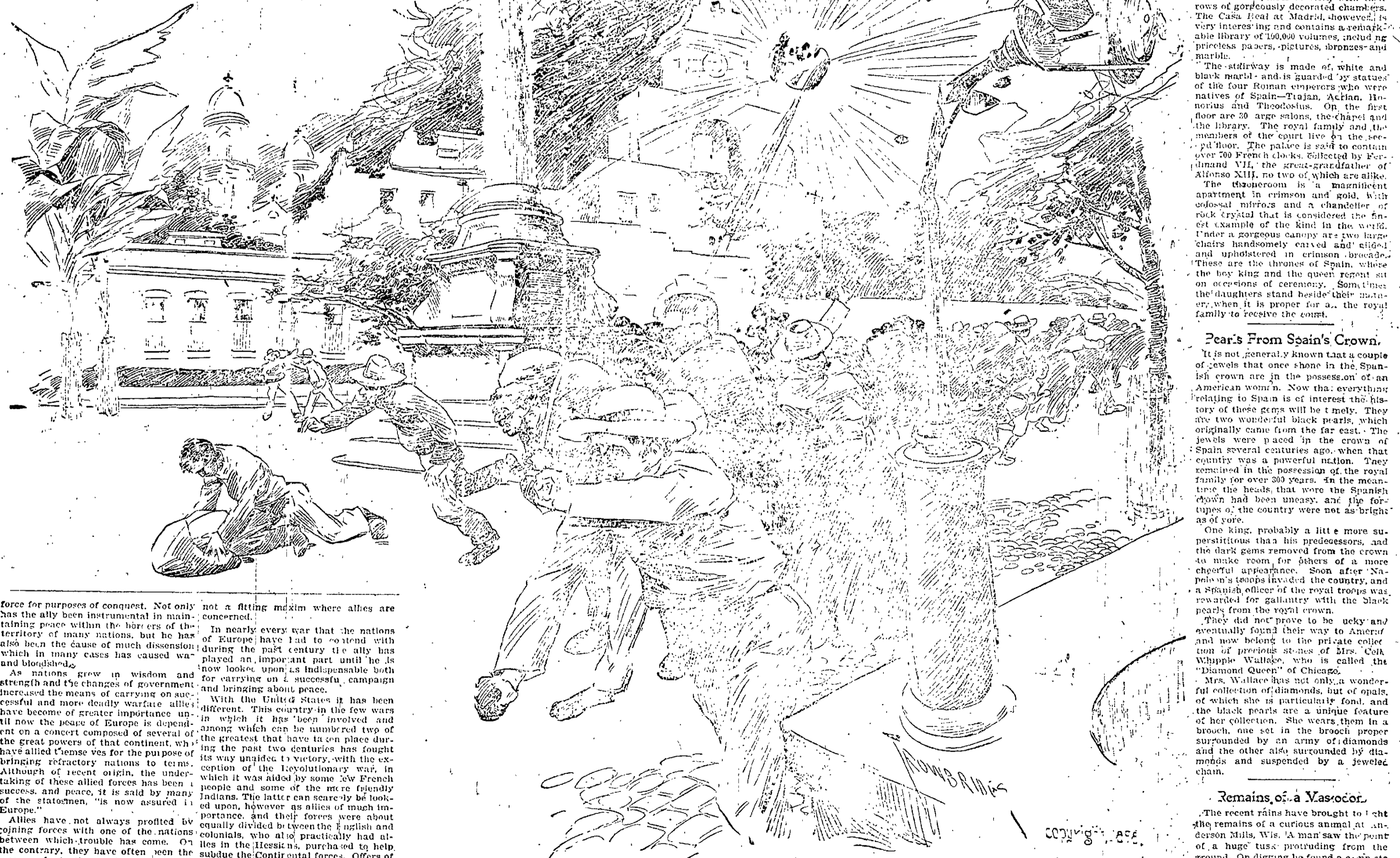
Spain was anxious to take a hand in the  
struggle, and, France having decided  
what she wanted for her assistance to  
Italy, the war was brought to an abrupt  
end. Austria was compelled to give up  
her possessions. France came out of  
the fray without a scratch and received  
Savoy and Nice as a reward for her ex-  
penditure. By the treaty of peace  
signed at Zurich in 1859 Austria re-  
ceived \$12,000,000 from Sardinia for  
Lombardy, which after another long  
and bloody contest became, with Sar-  
dinia, a part of unconditionally some few  
years afterward.

There were no allies in the Franco-  
Prussian war, and consequently the  
result all went to the victor. Since this  
was the case the power was or-  
ganized and the general peace of the  
continent has been maintained.

While none of the European powers  
allied itself with China or Japan in  
their war when the time for a settle-  
ment came they took a hand in  
the fray and with their possessions  
in the Far East and the Chinese  
Empire, each of which seriously threat-  
ened the peace of Europe at different  
times.

Some of the nations has allied itself  
with insurgent forces except when some  
personal gain was to be had or the  
power offering its services was permit-  
ted to control the country in dispute.  
They have with but few exceptions  
used a cessation of hostilities. The  
humanitarian grounds, and when they  
did interfere it was with an under-  
standing that they were to be reward-  
ed and in many cases they took a re-  
ward that suited themselves, whether it  
was satisfactory to the contending pow-  
ers or not.

When the United States decided to  
end the career of Spain, so far as the  
western hemisphere is concerned, she  
did not look about for an ally. The gov-  
ernment held aloof from the European



SHELL BURSTING IN A STREET OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

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he never took her anywhere, not even  
to church.

Last year penalties in 87 cases,  
amounting to \$400,000, were incurred by  
constructors for the British navy, owing  
to delays. They were enforced in 101  
cases only, to the extent of \$300.

Lieutenant Hobson, who sank the  
Merrimack at the entrance of Santiago  
harbor, was an active member of the  
Young Men's Christian association in  
the United States Naval academy, at  
Annapolis, while a student there and  
served as president during the year  
1882.

Admiral Dewey was always a strict  
disciplinarian and occasionally inflic-  
t punishment in curious ways. Once while  
in a foreign port he suddenly ordered  
the heaviest tackle to be got out of  
the hold without delay. After two hours  
hard work his order was carried out  
and he then directed that a large crew  
of sailors which had been thrown in-  
board one of the guns be hoisted over-  
board. Never again on that cruise was  
such an unprofitable offense commit-  
ted.

A new use has been found for fast  
torpedo boat destroyers. The 30 knot  
boat Mallard is under orders to keep  
cruising in the North sea for the pur-  
pose of training pigeons for the naval  
service.

Locking chairs as engagement gifts  
may be demanded back in England.

when the engagement is broken. In  
giving judgment in a replay suit re-  
cently the judge said, "The giving of  
rings for personal adornment is one  
thing, but locking chairs for joint use  
after marriage is another."

Gladstone had the honor of being the  
first man who was four times the prime  
minister of England.

France's Impremier Nationale is pre-  
paring a show piece for the exhibi-  
tion of 1900 "The History of French  
before the Revolution."

Printing in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth  
Centuries." by A. Claud n. with 1,200  
pages of reproductions from rare books.  
An Elizabethan seal top silver spoon  
weighing 1 1/2 ounces was sold in Lon-  
don recently for \$150—that is, \$100 an  
ounce. This is a record price for old  
silver.

Lord Dufferin, who is now over 70  
years of age, has begun the study of  
Pergian. He waited until he was 50  
before learning Greek.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Zerre Lott, the author, who is also a  
French naval officer, has been retired  
from the service by his government be-  
cause he made a speech in which he  
said he would like to fight for Spain  
against the United States.

London zoo, in Regent's park, con-  
tains an intelligent female Arabian  
baboon that can say "mamma." She was  
brought from Tunis by Sir E. H. John-  
ston, the African traveler, who is su-  
perintending her education.

One hundred and seven witnesses were  
summoned to appear in the court of  
common pleas at Ravenna, O. In the  
case wherein Mary Ellen Rogers sued  
Volney Rogers for divorce on the ground  
that, having lived with her for 40 years,

## Spain's Royal Palace.

Spain's royal palace at Madrid is one  
of the most beautiful structures in the  
world. It was built in the early part  
of the last century by an Italian archi-  
tect at a cost of \$5,000,000 and was in-  
tended to rival the French palace at  
Versailles.

The material employed is white mar-  
ble. The building extends 470 feet each  
way, with a courtyard 490 feet square,  
roofed with glass. As a rule, palaces  
are tiresome places to visit, with their  
rows of gorgeously decorated chambers.  
The Casa Real at Madrid, however, is  
very interesting and contains a remark-  
able library of 100,000 volumes, including  
priceless papers, pictures, bronzes and  
marbles.

The stairway is made of white and  
black marble and is guarded by statues  
of the four Roman emperors who were  
natives of Spain—Trajan, Adrian, In-  
nocentius and Theodosius. On the first  
floor are 30 large salons, the chapel and  
the library. The royal family and the  
members of the court live on the sec-  
ond floor. The palace is said to contain  
over 700 French clocks, collected by Fer-  
dinand VII, the great-grandfather of  
Alfonso XIII, no two of which are alike.  
The throne room is a magnificent  
apartment in crimson and gold, with  
colossal mirrors and a chandelier of  
rock crystal that is considered the  
finest example of the kind in the world.  
Under a gorgeous canopy are two large  
chairs handsomely carved and uphol-  
stered in crimson brocade. These are  
the thrones of Spain, where the king  
and the queen receive their guests on  
occasions of ceremony. Sometimes  
the daughters stand beside their moth-  
er, when it is proper for a, the royal  
family to receive the court.

## Pearls From Spain's Crown.

It is not generally known that a couple  
of jewels that once shone in the Span-  
ish crown are in the possession of an  
American woman. Now that everything  
relating to Spain is of interest the his-  
tory of these gems will be timely. They  
are two wonderful black pearls, which  
originally came from the far east. The  
jewels were placed in the crown of  
Spain several centuries ago, when that  
country was a powerful nation. They  
remained in the possession of the royal  
family for over 300 years. In the mean-  
time the heads that wore the Spanish  
crown had been uneasy, and the fortu-  
nes of the country were not as bright  
as of yore.

One king, probably a little more su-  
perstitious than his predecessors, and  
the dark gems removed from the crown  
to make room for others of a more  
cheerful appearance. Soon after Na-  
poles's troops invaded the country, and  
a Spanish officer of the royal troops was  
rewarded for gallantry with the black  
pearls from the royal crown.

They did not prove to be lucky and  
eventually found their way to America  
and now belong to the private collec-  
tion of precious stones of Mrs. Celia  
Whipple Wallace, who is called the  
"Diamond Queen" of Chicago.

Mrs. Wallace has not only a wonder-  
ful collection of diamonds, but of opals,  
of which she is particularly fond, and  
the black pearls are a unique feature  
of her collection. She wears them in a  
brooch, one set in the brooch proper  
surrounded by an army of diamonds  
and the other also surrounded by dia-  
monds and suspended by a jeweled  
chain.

## Remains of a Vasocon.

The recent rains have brought to light  
the remains of a curious animal at An-  
derson Mills, Wis. A man saw the point  
of a huge tusk protruding from the  
ground. On digging he found a complete  
skeleton of some strange species of ex-  
tinct animal.

The parts were examined and are evi-  
dently the remains of a mastodon. The  
tusks are 5 feet 4 inches in length and  
measure 27 inches in circumference at  
the base. The ribs measure 3 1/2 feet in  
length and are connected with the ver-  
tebrae by a ball and socket joint.

The teeth are bright as agate and are  
partly petrified. The largest weighs four  
pounds. One of the vertebrae, a fine  
specimen, has also been secured. It is  
irregular in shape and is ten inches in  
diameter, the opening for the spinal  
cord measuring four inches across.

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